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MAGI # 0438962504

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Washington D.C. 20243

Form Approved
OMB No. 42-R1765
B-3896

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION

APPLICATION — PART 1

(Pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1976)

Instructions: Applicant should read the instructions carefully before completing application. No Certification may be made unless a completed application form has been received (P.L. 94-455). Use typewriter or print clearly in dark ink to complete the application form. If additional space is needed to complete Part 1, use the reverse side or a separate plain sheet of paper clearly indicating the owner's name and mailing address. Part 1 of this application may be completed and sent to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer at any time during the year and may be sent separately or with Part 2.

PART 1 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

NAME OF PROPERTY: _____
Address of property Street 610 Cathedral Street
City Baltimore County _____ State Maryland Zip Code 21201
Name of historic district in which property is located Mt. Vernon Historic District: National Historic Landmark District, 1971; Baltimore City Historic District, 1964

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:
(see instructions for map and photograph requirements—use reverse side if necessary)

SEE ATTACHED SHEETS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:
(use reverse side if necessary)

SEE ATTACHED SHEETS

Date of construction (if known) 1858 ☒ Original site ☐ Moved Date of alterations (if known) mid 20th cent.

NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OWNER:
Name Morton T. Sarubin
Street 14 W. Saratoga Street
City Baltimore State MD Zip Code 21201
Telephone Number (during day) Area Code (301) 727-4383

I hereby attest that the information I have provided is to the best of my knowledge correct and that I am owner of the property described above
Signature _____ Date _____

For office use only
The structure described above is included within the boundaries of the National Register historic district and ☒ contributes ☐ does not contribute to the character of the district.
The structure ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6) and ☐ will likely ☐ will not be nominated to the National Register in accord with the Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60).
The structure is located in a district which ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6). ☐ will likely ☐ will not be nominated to the National Register in accord with Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60) and ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to contribute to the character of said district.
Signature J. Little State Historic Preservation Officer Date 3-3-82

This property has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Department of the Interior (36 CFR 67) and if subject to depreciation under section _____ of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954
☐ is hereby certified a historic structure
☐ does not contribute to the character of the historic district and does not merit certification as a historic structure. Reasons given on the attached sheet
Signature _____ Date _____
Keeper of the National Register

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION--PART I

Page 2

Name/address of Property: 610 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, MD 21201Name/address of Owner: Morton T. Sarubin, 14 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, MD 21201Telephone: (301) 727-4383Prepared by: Barbara Hoff, Dalsemer, Catzen and Associates, Inc.14 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202Telephone: (301) 837-3691DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE*Photo 1*

610 Cathedral Street exemplifies the elaborate, heavily detailed rowhouses found in the Mount Vernon Historic District. Buildings such as it blend with one another to create the significant architectural environment of the district. This building is an Italianate style, five story, two bay, masonry attached house with a brownstone and running bond brick facade, a low basement, and a shed roof.

Photo 1-3

The east facade base of the structure has a brick water table, basement window well in its north bay, and marble steps with raised cheeks leading to the main door in the southern bay. The entire first floor facade is rusticated brownstone that has been painted. The door and window openings are identical, consisting of paneled brownstone surrounds beneath ornate brownstone consoles supporting a hood. Within this frame is a round arched opening with an architrave surround, central keystone in a scroll form, and recessed paneled spandrel areas. The main door is paneled, stained and recessed within a paneled vestibule. There is a leaded glass transom above the door. The window consists of two coupled, round arched, wood one over one double hung windows with molded surrounds and a wrought iron window box.

Both of the hoods support a cast iron balustrade in front of the second story windows. These windows also have hoods with consoles and panels below as well as molded surrounds. The windows here and throughout the east facade are ornate coupled, arched, one over one double hung wood windows which conform to the profile of the opening. This floor and the remainder of the facade consists of painted running bond brick.

The third story has identical decoration including an architrave subsill and decorative drops at the bottom of the window surround. Each window has a segmental arch.

On the fourth story, the windows are comprised of an architrave surround with shoulders, and the paired window heads form a single segmental arch. Above them, there is a wood cornice with modillions and a paneled fascia behind them. The fifth story is a twentieth century addition, and has four wood one over one double hung windows with no decoration. There is metal coping at the roofline.

The south wall is attached to 608 Cathedral Street and is unobservable. The north wall, a secondary elevation, consists of four unevenly spaced bays of new replacement aluminum one over one windows with flat metal strip lintels and subsills. Some of these openings have been closed with brick in order to conform to the rehabilitation plan which reduced the number of apartment units from seventeen to six. The eastern and western most bays are coupled, and an iron fire escape extends down the entire wall, at the rear (west) of this elevation.

N address of Property: 610 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The west wall of the building has a four story, one bay wide, one bay long back building attached to the southern bay. It is built of painted common bond brick, and has a shed roof. The southern bay of the main structure has a courtyard in the first floor enclosed with a brick wall. The rest of the facade has paired aluminum one over one windows with flat metal strip lintels and subsills.

The north wall of the back building consists of individual windows identical to those on the main building. The west wall of this structure has wood enclosed porches with vertical wood siding, sliding glass doors, and simple wrought iron balustrades. These porches have open air wood decks attached to their south walls. The south wall of the back building is unobservable.

Attached to the back extension building is a one story, two bay wide, one and a half bay long structure built of vertical wood siding. It has a shed roof with a skylight. On its east wall, there is a wood paneled wood door with a frame awning above. The west and south walls are unobservable, the north wall has plain wood siding.

Behind the building there is a detached carriage house now converted to residential use. This is a two story, two bay wide, two bay long structure built of painted common bond brick with wood vertical siding on the second floor. On the north and east walls there is a single double hung wood sash window with iron grills. The west wall, completely sheathed with vertical wood siding has a three light ribbon window. On the second floor, there are sliding metal frame glass doors in each bay, and a wood balcony with the same exterior siding. The south wall is unobservable, and the roof is flat.

Photo 4-13

The interior of the house retains the original materials, details and most surface finishes. The plan organization has been altered initially to accommodate seventeen apartments and recently rehabilitated to provide six luxury units. The rehabilitation plan is more consistent with the original layout. The entrance areas now consist of a foyer and a lobby and part of the original lobby has been split off for use in the first floor duplex apartment. The circulation core of the stairs (now augmented with an elevator) remains, the other spaces have been planned to accommodate the various needs for each apartment. The entry features a barrel vault skylight and natural, stained wood paneling, and a small crown molding. The foyer has a polished marble floor, molded chair rail, and baseboard. An ornate crown molding embellishes the ceiling. There is a framed leaded glass door and transom with architrave surrounds from the foyer to the lobby. The stairs consist of an open, unbracketed face strip with molded balusters and square paneled newel posts. The case itself is paneled, and only the balusters are painted.

The apartments retain all original surface finishes--wood floors, painted and papered plaster walls and ceiling--as well as wood moldings such as baseboards, chair rails, reeded architrave surrounds with bullseye blocks and crown moldings. Certain apartments have special amenities. An ornate wood mantel piece was salvaged from another property that was demolished, and installed here. It is constructed of wood and combines animals, folige birds and ropes into a decorative scheme. It has a polished marble hearth and fleur-de-lis motifs on the cast iron fireplace walls. On the second floor a mantel features fluted engaged Ionic columns and a full entablature with a decorated frieze. Above it there is a large mirror with scrolls as well as motifs and fleurons of oak and acanthus leaves. There are other decorative wood mantel pieces throughout the building. Many of the crown moldings have motifs in plaster and wood also. The windows contain

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION--PART I

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Telephone: (301) 727-4383

Prepared by: Barbara Hoff, Dalsemer, Catzen and Associates, Inc.14 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Telephone: (301) 837-3691

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

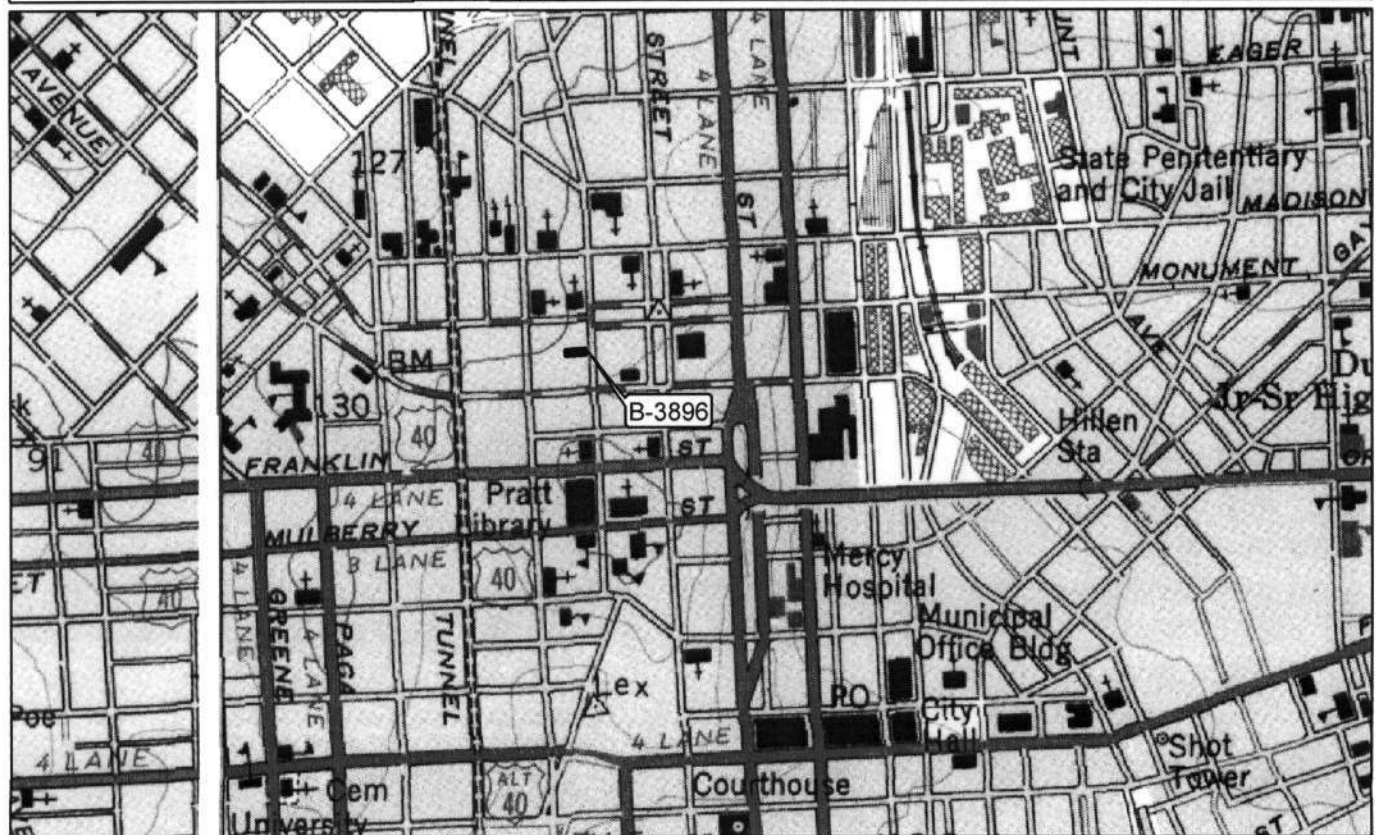
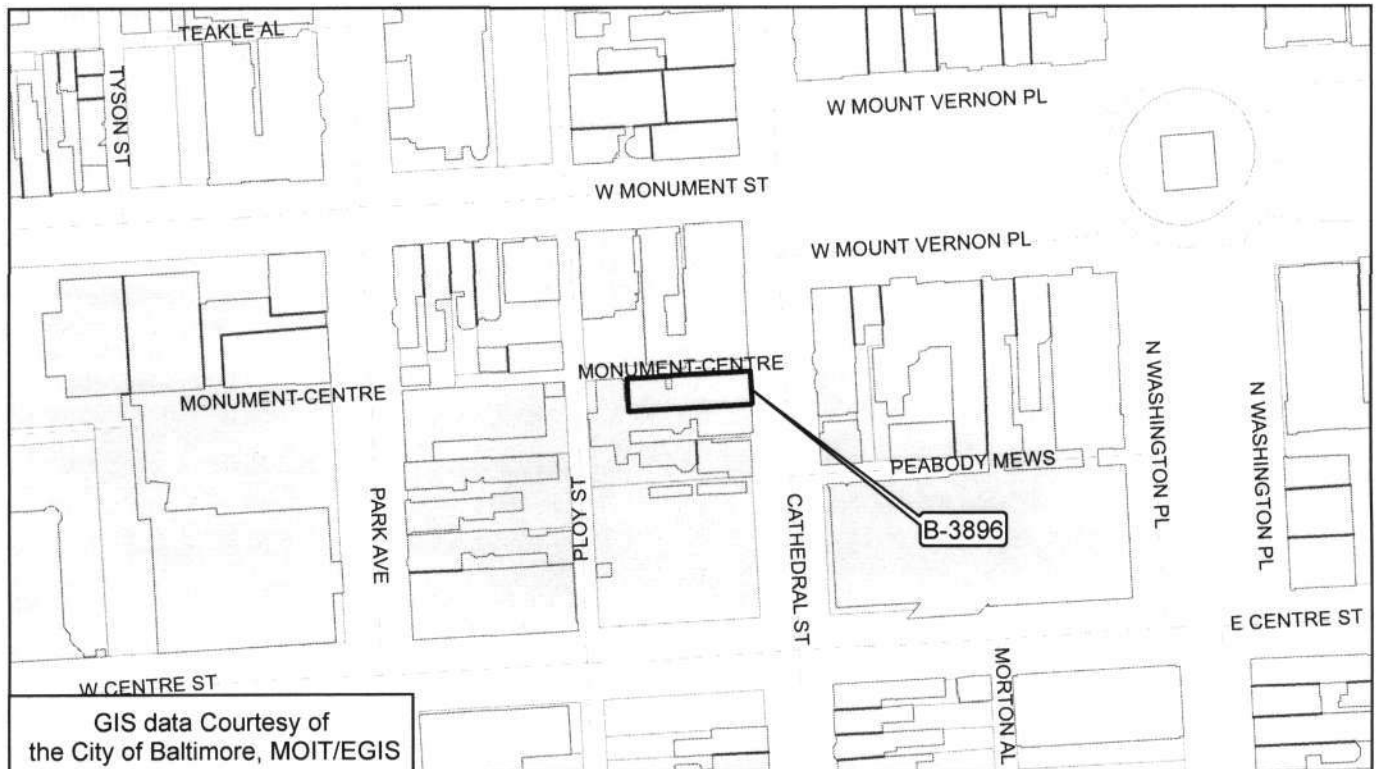
The significance of 610 Cathedral Street lies in its architectural contribution to the environment of the Mount Vernon Historic District.

The Mount Vernon Historic District is both a Baltimore City District and, in part, a National Register Historic Landmark District. Mount Vernon was the first Historic District in Baltimore City, designated in 1964 and expanded five times to the current boundaries, which have been certified by the Department of the Interior for purposes of the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives. The ordinance creating the Mount Vernon Historic District also established the Baltimore City Commission for Historic and Architectural Preservation to oversee all changes within the District and to recommend other areas and buildings in the City for historic designation. The Historic District and the Commission were outgrowths of the Mount Vernon Urban Renewal Plan, one of the City's earliest efforts to incorporate preservation and renovation of existing structures with new development. The current Historic District now encompasses two Urban Renewal Areas: Mount Vernon and Midtown-Belvedere.

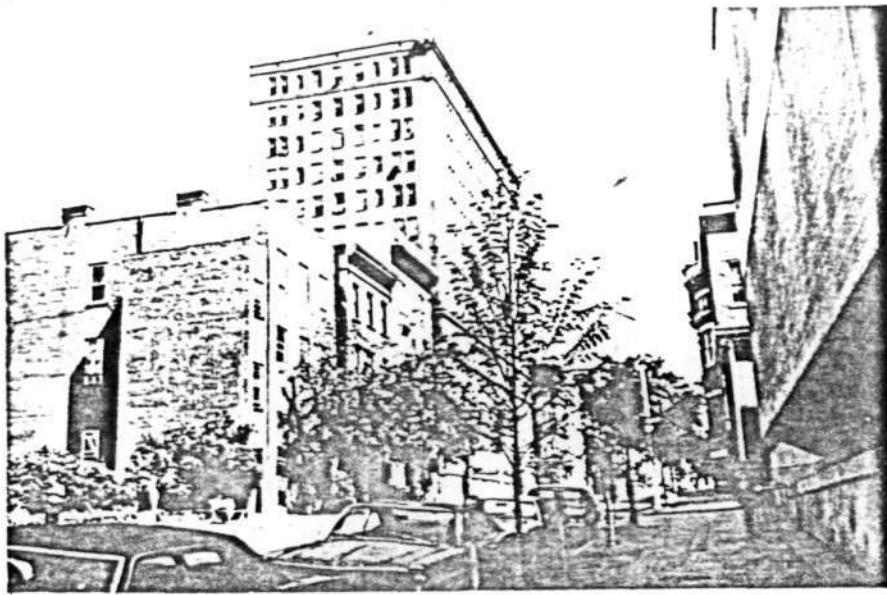
The Mount Vernon Historic District grew from the early 19th century through the early 20th century and retains structures--residential, commercial, and religious--from that time. The area was Baltimore's most fashionable neighborhood and as such includes some of the finest architecture in the City, built for wealthy residents, congregations, and institutions, and designed by architects of local and national renown. The greater portion of the district was once the estate of John Eager Howard, revolutionary war patriot and statesman. His mansion, Belvidere, was located at what is now the 1000 block of North Calvert Street. The centerpiece of the district is the Washington Monument and Mount Vernon Place. The monument is the first formal monument erected to commemorate George Washington and is one of the finest examples of monumental architecture in the country. It was erected from 1815 to 1829 and designed by Robert Mills, one of the first American born and trained architects in the country. The development of the squares known as Mount Vernon Place and Washington Place, dates from the 1830's, when the land was subdivided by Howard's heirs, who then built some of the first houses. Prior to the construction of the monument and the development of the squares, brick working class houses were built on Tyson Street, Read Street and North Howard Street, the earliest dating from 1810. These buildings still exist, some are residences and others have been converted to antique shops. The houses on Hamilton Street date from 1820 and were designed by Robert Cary Long Sr. the architect of the Peale Museum and Davidge Hall.

The area which is now the Historic District continued to develop. Baltimore's prominent and wealthy residents moved north to the rural area because the land around the harbor was rapidly becoming industrialized and because the City was flooded with immigrants, who flocked to Baltimore to work in the newly established industries. Construction continued to take place in the 1880's and 1890's after the Howard estate had been sold. By the early 20th century, Mount Royal Avenue and

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610 Cathedral Street
Block 0532, Lot 006
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad.

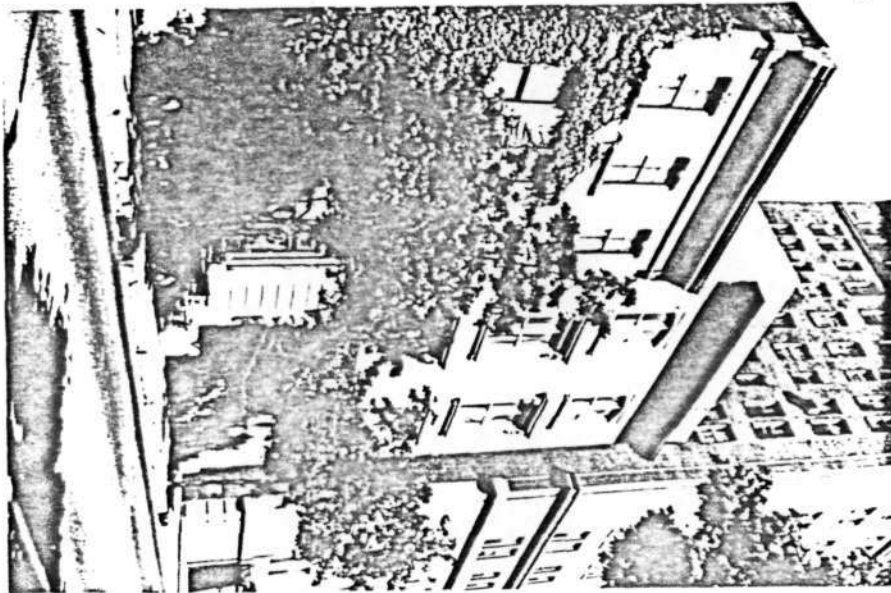


PART 1 PHOTO 1



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PART 1 PHOTO 2



PART 2 PHOTO 4

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